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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

April Data
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on place-of-residence data, reached 1,468,200 during April, a gain of 10,500 from the revised March figure. This March-to-April rise was the third largest increase for this estimation period in the last eight years. This month's employment level was also 5,700 ahead of the same month last year. Unemployment remained virtually unchanged from March, but was 17,700 above the 111,500 estimate last April. Likewise, the unemployment rate was stable at 8.1 percent compared to March, but now stands a full percentage point above the the April 1985 rate.

NONFARM JOBS SHOW NOMINAL GAIN

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,161,400 in April, only 700 greater than the previous month's estimate. Four major industry divisions recorded job gains between March and April. The wholesale-retail trade division led all gainers with 2,300 additions, all in the retail sector. Finance-insurance-real estate also improved by some 300 positions, while manufacturing and government went up by 100 each over the month. The drop of 1,900 in mining employment put the biggest dent in wage and salary employment gains. Minor losses of 100 were estimated for services and transportation-public utilities, while no change occurred in construction jobs this past 30-day period.

Continuing the trend of recent months, the gap continues to widen when comparing the current wage and salary level to the same month a year ago. The number of workers in nonfarm occupations this April is estimated to be 24,200 below April, 1985. Over 86.0 percent of this year-to-year decline came in two industries. Mining dropped 12,300 (50.1 percent), while manufacturing workers declined by 8,700 (36.0 percent) over the same time span. A smaller drop, but still of significant magnitude, was estimated in three other major employment divisions. Construction jobs were down 3,000, as transportation-public utilities also suffered a 1,600 job loss, and government slipped 1,200 (all at the state and local level). The only meaningful gain over the year was the 1,900 rise in service jobs, as finance-insurance-real estate gained 600, and wholesale-retail trade rose only 100 during the past 12-month period.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The 119,300 manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma factories worked an average 41.1 hours per week at $10.02 per hour for an average weekly paycheck of $411.82 during the April survey week. This was only slightly above the $409.77 earned in March and just under the $413.97 which they received in April, 1985. Very little movement was indicated in hours worked or hourly wage rates over March or since last April.

Those employed in durable goods plants earned an average of $432.41, $1.47 less than a month earlier, and $6.03 less than during the comparable period a year earlier. Over the month, stone-clay-glass production workers led the gainers with an $18.00 increase in average weekly pay, while transportation equipment workers averaged almost $28.00 less in April. Year-to-year comparison shows that workers manufacturing instruments and related products gained nearly $59.00 per week due to an increase of 97 cents in hourly wages and a increase in average hours worked. The 5 hours shorter workweek for transportation equipment workers cut almost $69.00 from the average paycheck.

Weekly wages in nondurable goods averaged $373.43, an increase of $9.26 above the level reported in March and $4.51 higher than the weekly pay last April. Hours worked did not vary much in the comparing periods, but hourly wage rates were up 28 cents since March and 23 cents over the same month last year.

The hours and earnings survey of workers in five nonmanufacturing industries shows three increased average weekly wages since March and two declined. Compared to April 1985, average weekly income increased for employees in wholesale trade and communication-electric-gas industries, while declining for those in construction, oil and gas extraction, and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking establishments).

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates increased in 31 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in April compared with the previous month, while joblessness declined in 43 and was unchanged in the remaining 3 counties. Unemployment stood at 10 percent or more of the workforce in 24 counties, with Ottawa County the highest at 22.7 percent. Statewide, the unemployment rate was the same as March, but up 1.0 percent from the April, 1985 level. At the national level, unadjusted for seasonality, the rate dropped from 7.5 to 7.0 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went up in 55 counties, down in 19, and in the other three remained even. While the state rate was significantly above the same month last year, the national rate was slightly improved.

Unemployment continues to climb in the Enid Area, while the Lawton MSA shows steady over-the-month improvement. Unemployment was higher in both the Oklahoma City and Tulsa MSA's from March and also for the year-to-year comparison period

STATEWIDE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Oklahoma's total insured unemployment increased 874 during a month's time to reach 36,687 for the week ending April 19, 1986. This was the sixth consecutive month in which the number of claimants filing for insured unemployment benefits in the survey week increased. This level is also 9,816 higher than the 26,871 claimants in the comparable month of 1985, a 37 percent increase.

Of the April's insured unemployed total of 36,687, 73 percent were male and 27 percent were female. The male-female gender composition in April, 1985 was 64/36 and in April, 1984 the ratio was 55/45 percent. This trend seems to indicate that male dominated employment could be shrinking faster than traditional female jobs in various industries over the past couple of years.

The duration of unemployed characteristics shows a drop in the "less than 5 weeks " & "15 week and over" category, and an increase in the "5-14 week" estimate.

Identification of the insured unemployed by industrial group during April indicates that those claimants formerly in mining totaled 7,321, up from 5,672 in March, and now 20 percent of the total. Slight increases were also noted in transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate. All other industrial groups showed a drop, led by a decline of 406 in construction.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration Under 5 Weeks	Duration 5-14 Weeks	Duration 15 Weeks & Over
Total*	36,687	100.0	26,885	9,802	12,898	16,001	7,788
Mining	7,321	20.0	6,589	732	3,191	3,033	1,097
Construction	6,227	17.0	5,932	295	1,830	2,854	1,543
Manufacturing	8,388	22.9	6,415	1,973	2,753	4,065	1,570
Transp. Pub. Util.	1,416	3.9	1,120	296	520	612	284
Trade	5,159	14.1	2,696	2,463	1,709	2,172	1,278
Fin., Ins. Real Est.	1,003	2.7	296	707	388	393	222
Services	5,711	15.6	2,868	2,843	1,884	2,379	1,448
Other	1,462	3.8	969	493	623	493	346

* *Data for week ending April 19, 1986*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
APRIL 1986

Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr 1986p	Mar 1986r	Apr 1985r	Apr 1986p	Mar 1986r	Apr 1985r	Apr 1986p	Mar 1986r	Apr 1985r
MANUFACTURING	$411.82	409.77	413.97	41.1	41.1	41.9	10.02	9.97	9.88
DURABLE GOODS	432.41	433.88	438.44	41.9	41.8	42.9	10.32	10.38	10.22
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	443.73	425.36	436.45	42.1	40.9	43.0	10.54	10.40	10.15
PRIMARY METAL IND.	440.36	437.68	420.01	43.6	44.3	43.3	10.10	9.88	9.70
FABRICATED METALS	356.84	360.38	392.85	39.3	39.3	40.5	9.08	9.17	9.70
FAB. STRUC. METALS	358.72	368.77	393.74	37.8	38.9	41.1	9.49	9.48	9.58
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	447.47	441.37	425.20	45.8	44.9	44.9	9.77	9.83	9.47
OIL FIELD MACH.	419.61	431.15	451.97	41.3	41.9	43.5	10.16	10.29	10.39
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	407.41	403.39	388.68	40.7	39.9	41.0	10.01	10.11	9.48
TRANSP. EQUIP.	498.73	526.68	567.60	38.1	39.6	43.0	13.09	13.30	13.20
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	456.56	443.87	397.00	43.9	44.7	42.1	10.40	9.93	9.43
NONDURABLE GOODS	373.43	364.17	368.92	39.6	39.8	40.1	9.43	9.15	9.20
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	334.55	330.00	319.97	41.1	40.0	40.4	8.14	8.25	7.92
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	184.87	192.06	180.36	36.9	38.8	36.0	5.01	4.95	5.01
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	392.92	407.15	462.38	41.1	42.5	45.6	9.56	9.58	10.14
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	390.02	396.88	389.23	40.5	41.0	40.8	9.63	9.68	9.54
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	364.65	372.29	406.55	37.4	38.7	41.4	9.75	9.62	9.82
PETROLEUM REFINING	602.32	493.04	582.34	39.6	38.7	42.6	15.21	12.74	13.67
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	450.96	463.01	471.53	40.7	41.6	44.4	11.08	11.13	10.62
CONSTRUCTION	416.51	396.81	418.13	36.6	34.9	37.3	11.38	11.37	11.21
PUBLIC UTILITIES	503.89	506.69	491.06	41.0	40.6	41.3	12.29	12.48	11.89
WHOLESALE TRADE	368.45	363.28	362.07	38.5	38.2	39.1	9.57	9.51	9.26
RETAIL TRADE*	187.56	186.34	194.06	30.9	30.8	31.0	6.07	6.05	6.26

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 119,300, production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to 1985 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972. P - Preliminary r - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Apr 1986p	Mar 1986r	Apr 1985r	Mar 86 Apr 86	Mar 86 Apr 86	Apr 85 Apr 86
Total Labor Force +	1597.4	1586.8	1574.0	0.7	10.6	23.4
Unemployment	129.2	129.1	111.5	0.1	0.1	17.7
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.1	7.1	XXX	XXX	XXX
Unempl Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.2	8.1	7.4	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total Employment	1468.2	1457.7	1462.5	0.7	10.5	5.7
Agriculture	46.0	43.8	46.4	5.0	2.2	-0.4
Domestic Svc., Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	138.9	138.9	146.6	0.0	0.0	-7.7
+ Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Wage & Salary Workers, Total*	1161.4	1160.7	1185.6	0.1	0.7	-24.2
Manufacturing	163.8	163.7	172.5	0.1	0.1	-8.7
Durable Goods	102.5	103.2	109.4	-0.7	-0.7	-6.9
Lumber & Wood Products	2.7	2.6	2.0	3.8	0.1	0.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.9	10.8	11.0	0.9	0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.6	3.7	4.2	-2.7	-0.1	-0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.5	17.5	-2.6	-0.4	-2.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	7.8	7.9	9.0	-1.3	-0.1	-1.2
Machinery Exc. Electrical	32.8	33.5	37.5	-2.1	-0.7	-4.7
Const. & Related Machinery	11.5	12.3	14.0	-6.5	-0.8	-2.5
Oil Field Machinery	6.8	7.5	8.9	-9.3	-0.7	-2.1
General Ind Machinery	5.2	5.1	6.3	2.0	0.1	-1.1
Electrical and Elec Equipment	10.0	10.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Transportation Equipment	20.9	20.7	20.6	1.0	0.2	0.3
Motor Vehicle and Equipment	11.8	11.7	12.2	0.9	0.1	-0.4
Aircraft & Parts	8.4	8.3	7.8	1.2	0.1	0.6
Instruments & Related Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	61.3	60.5	63.1	1.3	0.8	-1.8
Food & Kindred Products	13.9	13.8	13.8	0.7	0.1	0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.1	8.5	9.4	7.1	0.6	-0.3
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.6	11.7	0.9	0.1	0.0
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.2	6.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.7	7.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Petroleum Refining	6.9	6.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.2	11.1	11.9	0.9	0.1	-0.7
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.5	6.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Mining	56.2	58.1	68.5	-3.3	-1.9	-12.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	53.2	55.1	65.4	-3.4	-1.9	-12.2
Construction	43.5	43.5	46.5	0.0	0.0	-3.0
Heavy Const. Contractors	8.7	8.5	10.2	2.4	0.2	-1.5
Transp. & Public Utilities	62.8	62.9	64.4	-0.2	-0.1	-1.6
Transportation	32.2	32.3	33.2	-0.3	-0.1	-1.0
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	15.6	15.9	17.1	-1.9	-0.3	-1.5
Pipe Lines, Ex. Nat. Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm. & Electric, Gas	30.6	30.6	31.2	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	287.3	285.0	287.2	0.8	2.3	0.1
Wholesale Trade	63.9	64.5	66.3	-0.9	-0.6	-2.4
Retail Trade	223.4	220.5	220.9	1.3	2.9	2.5
General Mdse Stores	28.5	28.2	28.4	1.1	0.3	0.1
Department Stores	11.4	11.4	11.9	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Food Stores	40.9	39.9	40.0	2.5	1.0	0.9
Auto Dealers & Svc Stat.	25.9	25.8	25.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.9	13.8	14.2	0.7	0.1	-0.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	64.0	63.7	63.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
Banking	20.8	21.0	22.0	-1.0	-0.2	-1.2
Credit Agencies	10.0	9.9	9.3	1.0	0.1	0.7
Insurance Carriers	8.7	8.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Services	228.1	228.2	226.2	0.0	-0.1	1.9
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	14.3	13.9	13.8	2.9	0.4	0.5
Personal Services	12.2	12.3	12.1	-0.8	-0.1	0.1
Motion Pictures	1.4	1.5	1.5	-6.7	-0.1	-0.1
Health Services	69.3	69.7	68.6	-0.6	-0.4	0.7
Hospitals	28.8	28.8	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Educational Services	13.7	13.6	13.7	0.7	0.1	0.0
Total Government	255.7	255.6	256.9	0.0	0.1	-1.2
Federal Government	53.2	52.4	50.6	1.5	0.8	2.6
State and Local Government	202.5	203.2	206.3	-0.3	-0.7	-3.8
State Government	71.0	70.9	72.6	0.1	0.1	-1.6
Local Government	131.5	132.3	133.7	-0.6	-0.8	-2.2

*These are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels and the latest population census survey data and supersede figures in all previous releases. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1986

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE APR 86	MAR 86	APR 85
	U.S.	108,201,000	8,115,000	116,316,000	7.0	7.5	7.1
	OKLAHOMA	1,468,200	129,200	1,597,400	8.1	8.1	7.1
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,190	600	7,790	7.7	9.2	8.7
2	ALFALFA	3,330	210	3,540	5.9	6.0	4.0
3	ATOKA	7,640	670	8,310	8.1	8.3	8.4
4	BEAVER	3,430	110	3,540	3.1	4.6	3.2
5	BECKHAM	8,450	1,500	9,950	15.1	14.3	9.2
6	BLAINE	6,030	640	6,670	9.6	10.2	6.8
7	BRYAN	13,160	990	14,150	7.0	7.5	8.5
8	CADDO	11,780	1,710	13,490	12.7	12.9	9.4
9	CANADIAN	34,600	2,425	37,025	6.5	6.5	5.3
10	CARTER	20,625	2,125	22,750	9.3	8.2	7.2
11	CHEROKEE	14,340	1,560	15,900	9.8	11.2	9.7
12	CHOCTAW	5,900	810	6,710	12.1	14.1	12.7
13	CIMARRON	1,700	70	1,770	4.0	5.0	4.5
14	CLEVELAND	77,925	5,050	82,975	6.1	5.8	4.9
15	COAL	2,330	360	2,690	13.4	13.1	13.1
16	COMANCHE	44,900	2,350	47,250	5.0	5.2	4.6
17	COTTON	3,000	150	3,150	4.8	4.8	4.6
18	CRAIG	6,150	670	6,820	9.8	10.8	8.4
19	CREEK	30,875	3,475	34,350	10.1	9.2	8.1
20	CUSTER	14,330	1,030	15,360	6.7	7.0	5.3
21	DELAWARE	10,640	950	11,590	8.2	10.1	8.2
22	DEWEY	2,720	240	2,960	8.1	7.6	7.2
23	ELLIS	3,310	190	3,500	5.4	6.1	6.3
24	GARFIELD	28,900	2,750	31,650	8.7	7.8	7.0

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE APR 86	MAR 86	APR 85
25 GARVIN	11,570	1,360	12,930	10.5	9.2	7.2
26 GRADY	17,350	2,260	19,610	11.5	11.1	9.3
27 GRANT	2,960	150	3,110	4.8	4.3	4.0
28 GREER	2,840	110	2,950	3.7	4.6	5.4
29 HARMON	1,680	160	1,840	8.7	8.9	8.1
30 HARPER	2,270	100	2,370	4.2	3.5	5.4
31 HASKELL	3,940	750	4,690	16.0	18.1	15.3
32 HUGHES	4,860	920	5,780	15.9	16.5	14.4
33 JACKSON	10,820	820	11,640	7.0	7.1	6.9
34 JEFFERSON	3,840	430	4,270	10.1	9.7	5.9
35 JOHNSTON	4,500	330	4,830	6.8	7.2	7.7
36 KAY	23,900	2,025	25,925	7.8	8.0	7.1
37 KINGFISHER	6,550	620	7,170	8.6	9.5	5.5
38 KIOWA	5,160	390	5,550	7.0	7.1	7.0
39 LATIMER	3,950	630	4,580	13.8	18.5	13.8
40 LEFLORE	17,090	1,600	18,690	8.6	9.7	10.0
41 LINCOLN	12,010	1,620	13,630	11.9	11.2	9.9
42 LOGAN	15,310	900	16,210	5.6	5.8	5.2
43 LOVE	3,820	310	4,130	7.5	7.3	7.4
44 McCLAIN	12,190	870	13,060	6.7	6.5	5.1
45 McCURTAIN	13,450	1,550	15,000	10.3	10.4	11.1
46 McINTOSH	5,760	440	6,200	7.1	9.7	10.8
47 MAJOR	4,000	380	4,380	8.7	8.9	7.5
48 MARSHALL	4,210	330	4,540	7.3	8.4	6.2
49 MAYES	13,400	1,770	15,170	11.7	11.5	13.9
50 MURRAY	5,710	690	6,400	10.8	10.2	7.6
51 MUSKOGEE	30,025	3,025	33,050	9.2	9.4	9.8

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1986

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE APR 86	MAR 86	APR 85
52	NOBLE	5,370	470	5,840	8.0	8.5	5.1
53	NOWATA	4,010	630	4,640	13.6	12.9	10.5
54	OKFUSKEE	5,480	570	6,050	9.4	8.8	8.6
55	OKLAHOMA	312,700	21,675	334,375	6.5	6.4	6.2
56	OKMULGEE	14,900	1,750	16,650	10.5	10.8	9.6
57	OSAGE	18,675	1,750	20,425	8.6	8.2	5.3
58	OTTAWA	11,525	3,375	14,900	22.7	24.8	9.4
59	PAWNEE	7,590	880	8,470	10.4	9.6	8.3
60	PAYNE	32,175	1,725	33,900	5.1	5.3	4.4
61	PITTSBURG	15,700	2,150	17,850	12.0	13.6	12.5
62	PONTOTOC	16,920	1,380	18,300	7.5	7.5	6.1
63	POTTAWATOMIE	30,850	2,200	33,050	6.7	6.6	5.9
64	PUSHMATAHA	4,610	450	5,060	8.9	11.6	14.6
65	ROGER MILLS	1,950	260	2,210	11.8	13.4	8.6
66	ROGERS	24,030	2,270	26,300	8.6	9.6	7.7
67	SEMINOLE	10,720	1,650	12,370	13.3	12.7	10.3
68	SEQUOYAH	16,770	1,310	18,080	7.2	8.1	8.9
69	STEPHENS	18,390	2,170	20,560	10.6	9.1	7.5
70	TEXAS	9,520	590	10,110	5.8	5.5	3.8
71	TILLMAN	4,300	390	4,690	8.3	7.9	7.5
72	TULSA	226,425	20,300	246,725	8.2	8.3	7.3
73	WAGONER	22,200	1,570	23,770	6.6	6.5	5.4
74	WASHINGTON	24,290	2,150	26,440	8.1	7.0	4.1
75	WASHITA	6,380	570	6,950	8.2	8.1	7.3
76	WOODS	5,930	190	6,120	3.1	3.7	4.1
77	WOODWARD	10,390	1,540	11,930	12.9	11.5	8.6

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1986

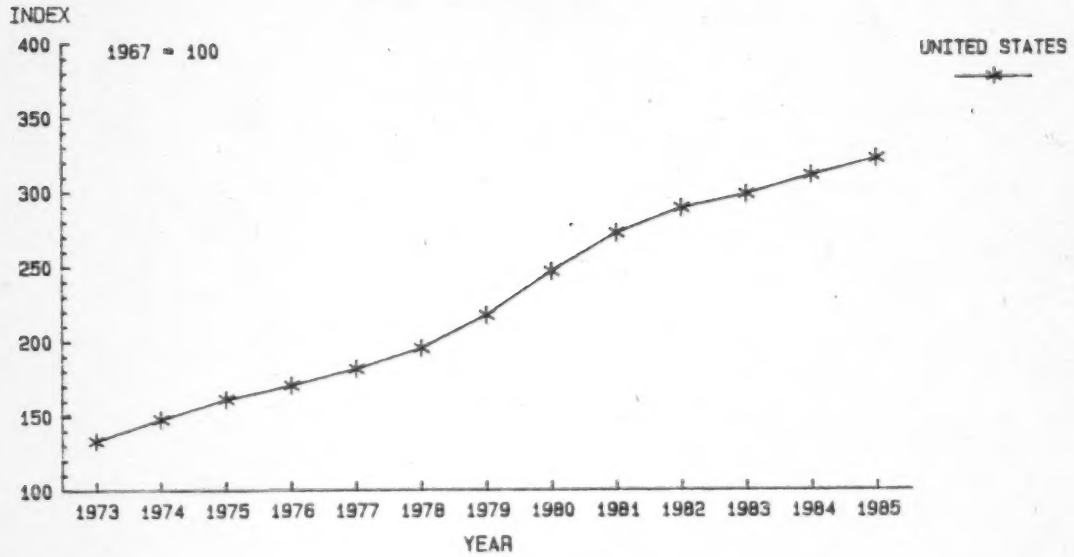
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE APR 86	MAR 86	APR 85
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	483,600	33,100	516,700	6.4	6.3	5.9
TULSA MSA	322,200	29,400	351,600	8.4	8.3	7.2

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	39300	3000	42,300	7.1
B. SOUTHWEST	51600	4800	56,400	8.5
C. NORTH CENTRAL	81000	7200	88,200	8.2
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	115700	10300	126,000	8.2
E. CENTRAL	373500	25500	399,000	6.4
F. TULSA	276000	25500	301,500	8.5
G. EAST CENTRAL	103700	9600	113,300	8.5
H. SOUTHERN	90500	8600	99,100	8.7
I. NORTHEAST	94000	11800	105,800	11.2
J. EASTERN	111200	10200	121,400	8.4
K. SOUTHEAST	64700	8000	72,700	11.0
L. CLEVELAND	67000	4600	71,600	6.4

* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



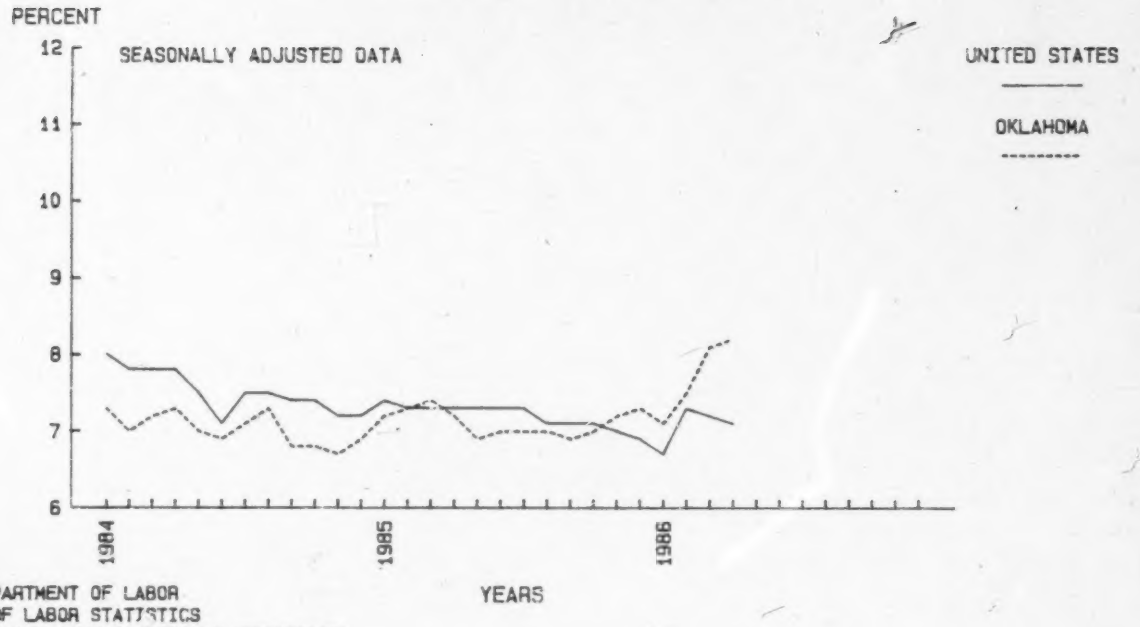
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1985	MONTH 1986	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3			
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3			
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8			
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1984-1986

MONTH	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	1986 UNADJ. U.S.	1986 UNADJ. OK	1986 ADJ. U.S.	1986 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9					MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0					JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0					JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.